

DEFENSE DOCUMENT 988

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Anti-Japanese Body in China.

(The Information Section of the Foreign Ministry.)

It was in 1898, forty calendar years ago, when the first boycott of foreign goods broke out in China. This affair was that regarding the problem of removing their grave yard. The group of the NING-PO people in Shanghai made trouble with the French residents so that trade with France was stopped. Subsequently, the United States was victimized, and in 1905, a group of merchants in Shanghai, who were indignant at the immigration problem, were the first to spring up and their attitude influenced the Central and South China. This was the outset of the nation-wide boycott. Then in 1908, three years later, Japan was the third target of their boycotts. It was a boycott caused by the well-known "TATSU MARU II Incident". This event occurred when the TATSU MARU II, owned by the KOBÉ TATSUIMA CO. was on her direct route to MACAO from KOBÉ. She was loaded with arms and ammunition ordered by a fire-arms merchant in Macao at the request of the ATAFA CO. in Hongkong and she was anchored temporarily in the Kukku Bay because of an unfavorable tidal condition, when she was captured by a Chinese gunboat and towed away to Canton.

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It was settled after negotiation through concessions by the Chinese. However, the public opinion in South China blamed the Government for their weak stand, and the boycotting of Japanese goods occurred.

China, who once realized the effectiveness of a boycott has often carried it out ever since. As shown in the following table, 11 nation-wide boycotts have been carried out up to 1931 when the Manchurian Incident occurred.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boycotted Country</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1905	United States	The Anti-Chinese Acts Immigration Laws
1908	Japan	Tatsumaru II Incident
1909	Japan	AN-FENG reconstruction problem.
1915	Japan	The so-called 21 Demands Affair.
1919	Japan	The Chantung Affair
1923	Japan	Zushun and Dairen Recovery Affair
1925	Japan	The May 30th Incident
1925	Britain	The May 30th Incident
1927	Japan	The Chantung expedition.
1928-9	Japan	The Chi-Nan Incident.

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Boycotted Country</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1931	Japan	The Wan-Pao Incident and the Manchurian Incident

Nine cases out of eleven were anti-Japanese boycotts. The shorter ones lasted for a few months and the longer for a year and a few months. At first, they began with measures such as to refuse to buy Japanese goods, to sell them to Chinese, to use them, and furthermore, to stop all transactions with Japanese. Then they gradually adopted more severe measures as to put pressure upon merchants who dealt in Japanese goods, confine them in cells to expose them to the public gaze, or parade them through the city, and so on. Besides, they invented such a subtle means as the anti-Japanese education to beat the idea of hating Japan as their enemy into the soft heads of the young generation.

After the Manchurian Incident this tendency became more strong. The name of "the anti-Japanese Society" was changed "the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association". Soon after the Manchurian Incident, the racial jealousy being regarded primary and boycotting, secondary.

It was the adoption of the new principles and the new tactics of the Comintern in 1925, in other words, the formation of the People's Front to resist Japan, that strengthened this tendency.

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Of course, the Anti-Japanese leadership by the Comintern is not of recent origin. In the first place, because of the existence of Anti-Imperialistic movement in China, the Comintern fixed its eyes upon China. Because it was the principle of the Comintern practice to actively guide and help this movement, whereby it grassed and organized the people, there has been undoubtedly an instigation of the Comintern and their agents in China; that is, the Chinese communists behind the Anti-Japanese movements, since their evil hand reached out to China. For example, we know the fact that at the general strike in Shanghai in May 1925 (the so-called May 30th Incident) the representatives of the Comintern organized the strike committee and took over the leadership, managing to raise strike funds. Though the Comintern has continued to take such obstinate measures for anti-Japanese guidance, their principal efforts have been made to establish the policy of relying upon war-like measures to lead the Chinese Communist party which was their branch in China. In other words, it was their policy to strengthen the Communist Army, to enlarge the Soviet sphere by it and thereby to overthrow the government of the National Party. Consequently, the anti-Japanese guidance became secondary.

However, the time came when this principle of relying upon the warlike measures at last failed, because CHANG KAI-SHEK's obstinate assault against the Communists' Army and the Soviet

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Districts had its effect slowly but steadily. The fall of SHUIWIN (KIANGSI-Province), the seat of the Chinese Soviet, was realized, and the Communist Army was driven into the corner of North-western China.

In these circumstances, the Comintern and Chinese Communists' Party, having perceived that principle of relying upon the war-like measures was not dependable, resumed their original aspect of the Communistic movement and established a plan to secure the masses in the cities, reorganize them and with their backing to bring pressure against the Kuomintang and the National Government in order to force them to compromise and to collaborate with the Communists Party.

But to carry out this measure, they had to have some slogan for uniting the people and they had to get hold of something which the people were universally conscious. Conveniently for them, the anti-Japanese consciousness prevailed among the Chinese nation. Having considered that it was the best way to grasp this consciousness, they decided at the 7th Comintern-Mass-Meeting to form the People's Front internationally and proposed that especially in China the Anti-Japanese Front be emphasized.

To dish out this new policy and new strategy, a pamphlet entitled "A Note Appealing to the Brethren of the Whole Nation to Rescue the Country by Opposing Japan" was published by the

Chinese Communists Party in August of 1935. By about June of 1936, approximately one year later, Anti-Japanese People's Front was formed which cut across a broad swath of the people. If we mention the main anti-Japanese groups included in the Front and classified according to social stratum, they are as follows:

(1) Students - Since the 5-4 demonstration ('incident in which the home of Tsay Ju Lin, a pro-Japanese, was burned by Peiping students on 4 May, 1931) the part taken by students in social demonstrations has been extremely great. It was the students who were first to respond to the announcement of the Comintern and the Chinese Communist Party. Indeed the great demonstration of Peiping students in December of 1935 was the warning light for the formation of the Front. There are organizations of Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association in every college, university, middle school, and they have gone so far as to have them even in the primary schools. These are further banded together by districts in such things as the League of Peiping Student National Salvation Associations. The same is true in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Chengtu. And lastly, as their central body, the All-China League of Student National Salvation Associations was organized in Shanghai (June, 1936).

Apart from the students, professors of colleges and universities, and teachers of middle and primary schools also have their National Salvation Associations.

(2) Cultural Circles - Cultural Circle National

Salvation Associations were formed in all districts under the leadership of professors of colleges and universities, lawyers and journalists. Among them the most famous is the Shanghai National Salvation Association of Cultural Circles. The well-known leaders of the People's Front, CHU-CHUN-JU, CHANG Nai-Chi, etc., made this association their starting point.

(3) Literary Circles - The Association of Chinese writers, the party of Literary Workers, the Authors' Association, etc. which grew up in Shanghai belong to these circles. Literary men, critics, journalists, actors of the new drama, and film people are generally included therein.

(4) Commercial and Industrial Circles - The Federation of Workmen's National Salvation Association, etc. belong to their circles.

(5) Women's Circles. There are organizations of Women's National Salvation Associations in Shanghai and in almost all other large cities.

(6) Propaganda Circles - Every National Salvation Association generally has its organ (paper), but beside these professional anti-Japanese magazines managed by anti-Japanese journalists have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a rainfall. "Education in the National Crisis" by TAO-HSING-CHU, "Life of the Masses", and "Life Weekly Magazine" by TSEU-TOU-PEN, etc. are famous among them. The "National Salvation Review", which is published in Paris is the anti-Japanese leadership organ of the Chinese Communist Party and CHU-SHAC-YU,

the number one theorist of the Party, writes for every number of it.

(7) Military Circles. The 19th and the 29th Army Corps, North-Eastern Army, and the Kwangshi Army all compose one wing of the Front.

(8) Political Circles. Chinese National Revolutionary Alliance and the Chinese National-Revolutionary Executive Committed both belonging to the Social Democratic Party line, are a faction of the front. In June of 1936, the All-China National Salvation Association of All Circles was formed. Almost all anti-Japanese groups joined with the exception of the military circles. This is the greatest anti-Japanese group and has been acting most vigorously at the head of the front since its formation.

The "Big Seven" of the People's front, SHEN CHOUN-TU, CHANG NAI-CHI, TSOU-TOU-FEN, TSUO CHIEN-LU, LI KWANG-FU, TAO HSIANG CHIN and SHIH-LIU (woman lawyer) who instigated the strike of the Japanese cotton spinning industry in Shanghai last November and were finally arrested for it are all either standing committee men or committee men of the "Zen Kyu Ron" / T. N. The Relief Association of the Whole Country /.

The above seems to comprehend the principal communistic and left-wing anti-Japanese groups, but anti-Japanese groups are not a monopoly of the "left" alone. They are also among the "right". Speaking of the "right" in China, we mean the groups of the Kuomintang and their anti-Japanese leadership

was at first more influential than that of the Communists. It was at its height during the first part of the Manchurian Incident. But at length Mr. CHIANG KAI-SHEK came to carefully consider the relation to Japan, and after that anti-Japanese sentiment became negative for a time. However, it soon regained its original aspect, and today the left and the right are united and are advancing on the same anti-Japanese path. Since the Sian Incident of last year that impression is particularly strong.

The first to be mentioned as a Right wing anti-Japanese group is the Blue Shirt Society. Its principal object being to make China fascist, this secret society was formed in 1932 / SHOWA 7 / as a personal party of CHIANG KAI-SHEK, and at the beginning emphasized the exclusion and oppression of Chiang's political enemies, or the elimination of the Communists. However, it has intensified its anti-Japanese colour since the middle of 1935 / SHOWA 9 /. One of the most remarkable examples is the incident in which the Blue Shirt Society in North China assassinated Mr. PAI YU HAN, head of the pro-Japanese pro-Manchukuo press in Tientsin, and Mr. LIU FENGHUI, obtaining the support of the headquarters of the Kuomintang, the Third Division of the Military Police and the Military Training Institution attached to the Military Association etc. Our North China Garrison Army strongly protested against this, and consequently, the Umezaki-Ho Ying Chin Pact was established. By this pact the headquarters of the Kuomintang was closed and

according to the records of the Third Division of the Military Police the Blue Shirt Society was driven from North China, but it burrowed under ground and appeared again in North China actively inciting the Anti-Japanese movement. One of the reasons why the North China Incident occurred is surely in the activity of this Blue Shirt Society.

The second right wing machine is the C. C. Group. It consists of literary men led by the brothers, CHEN LI-FU and CHEN KUO-FU. It differs from the Blue Shirt Society, a party of armed men, in that it does not stoop to assassination, but they harbour no less inveterate Anti-Japanese sentiment than the former. The construction of Fascist theories and anti-Japanese theories are their strong points.

Here we shall speak further of the Anti-Japanese groups in North China where this Incident occurred. The chief groups are (1) The National Relief Association of Various Circles in North China, (2) The Hopei Farmers' National Relief Association (3) The Spearhead Force for the Emancipation of the Chinese People (4) The National Relief Association of the Students in Peiping and Tsentsin, (5) The Peiping Tientsin Students' Front Line Service Group, (6) The National Relief Society of the Culture Circle in Peiting and Tsartsin, (7) The National Relief Society of the Women in Peiping, (8) The Society for the Study of New Characters, (9) The Literary Discussion Meeting, (10) the Military Committee, etc. Anti-Japanese groups are mostly composed of educational circles simply

because Peiping is the capital of learning. Those which are considered the most powerful are: The National Relief Society of the Culture Circle to which the professors of the Peiping University, TAO Chi Sheng and Chong-Chung Chi belong; The Spearhead Force for the Emancipation of the Chinese People, being directly under the North Section of the Chinese Young Men's Communist Association, and serving as its main propagand force; and the Military Committee (the best trained element of which are really acting in the midst of the Army) that is, doing its best to magnify the Anti-Japanese sentiment in the 29th Army, etc. In addition to these, the Blue Shirt Society of the right wing, etc. also joined and made desparate effort to incite anti-Japanese sentiment. As was expected, the most aggravating back-ground of the North China Incident has been derived from their operations.

Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Document Section of the Foreign Ministry, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 9 pages and entitled "Anti-Japanese Body in China", contained in Number 42 of the SHUHO, is an exact and true copy of an excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (the Foreign Ministry).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 27th day of February, 1947

HAYASHI, Kaoru
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on this same date.

Witness: SATO, Takegoro
(seal)

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支那の抗日圓憲（外務省情報部）

支那で初めて外貨排斥運動が起つたのは、今から足掛け四十年前の一八九八年である。上海の寧波人圓憲の等地移轉問題で、フランス留民相と開拓を生じ、對佛取引中止の行はれたのが、支那に於けるボイコットの嚆矢である。これに次いで上海にあげられたのは米利で、一九〇五年、移民問題に對する債権から上海の商人圓憲が第一次に開拓し、中、南支に波及した。これが全國的ボイコットの始まりである。それから三年後の一九〇八年、日本が第三番目の目標となつた。有名な「第二辰丸事件」による排貿である。神戸辰馬商會汽船第二辰丸が、香港安宅商會の依頼で、澳門砲台南支の統治強化を擔當して、神戸から澳門へ直行、潮流の都合で過路海面に根泊したところを、清國巡警に拿捕され、廣東に拉致された事態であ

る。交渉の結果、清閏の讓歩で解消したが、南支の輿論は政府の弱腰を責め、日宣排斥運動が起つたのである。

味を占めた支那は、其の後は何かさいふさボイコットを起すござになつた。滿洲事變の始まつた一九三一年までに、左表の如く十一回の全國的ボイコットが行はれてゐる。

賣らぬ、日貨を使用せぬ、日本人さの一切の取引を中止する、さいつた
やうなところから始まつて、日貨を扱ふ商人を壓迫し、櫻の中に入れて
さらし物にしたり、市中を引廻したり、終ひには大分惡性になつて來た
其の外に例の排日教育さいふものがあり、まだ思想の固まらぬ青少年に
日本仇視の念をき込むさいふ陰險な手段を發明してゐるさいふ、いは
ば「毒草依存主義」であつて、抗日指導は自ら鷦鷯的のものであつた
浦洲裏襲後になるさこの勢は益々激しくなつた。排日團體の名前も、
これまで「反日會」といつてゐたのを裏襲直後から「抗日救國會」と
なり、日本に對する民族的誤視を主とし、排貨を從事するやうになつて
來た。この勢に油を注めたのが一九三五年のコミニテルンの新方針、所
呼「新共闘」である。即ち抗日人民戰線結成の戰術である

尤もコミニテルンの抗日指導は、今に始まつたものではない。
そもそもコミニテルンが支那に當初したのは、支那に反帝民主運動が
起つてゐたからであり、進んでこの運動を指導、援助し、以て民衆を啓
導し、これを組織するさいふのが、コミニテルンの行動綱領であつたの

だから、其の雙手が支那に延はされて以來の毎日運動の裏には、コミニ
テルン及支那に於ける其の手先である中國共産黨の活動があつたことは
疑を容れない。一例を舉げるべく、一九二五年五月の上海總罷業（所謂五
・三〇事變）の際などは、コミニテルン代表が罷業委員會を組織して指
導に當つた外、罷業賃金の燃出などに大意になつて奔走してゐたといふ
事實がある。かうした熱烈な抗日指導をコミニテルンはずつと持ち續け
て來たのだが、併し乍らコミニテルンが、其の支那支部である中國共產
黨を指揮するに當つて主力を注いだのは、先づ共產黨を強化し、其の遊
擊に依つてソヴィエート區を擴大し、それに依つて國民黨の政治を顛覆し
「宣傳依存主義」であつて、抗日指導は自ら第二義的のものであつた。
併しこの宣傳依存主義も終に破綻する時が來た。共產黨及ソヴィエート
區に対する蔣介石の執拗な攻撃は、徐々にではあるが、人々の効果を收め、
終に中華ソヴィエート政府の所在地である瑞金（江西省）の陥落を見るに
至り、此後軍は西北支那に追ひ詰められて立つたからである。暴に於て

コミニンテルン及中國共産黨は、軍事依存主義の體むべからざることを
知り、其運動本來の面目に立觸り、都市に於ける民衆を擾亂し、再組
織し、それを背後に背負つて國民黨及國民政府を壓迫し、共産黨との妥
協合作を餘儀なくさせようといふ方針を打ち立てたが、それには民衆を
結合させるために何等かの題目を擱まねばならぬ。國民の間に普遍的な
意識を煽上げねばならぬ。彼等に取つて都合のいゝこさには、抗日民族
統一戦線を擱まねばならぬ。ついでに、この統一戦線を擱ま
さいふるのが、支那開民の間に滲漫してゐることであつた。これを擱ま
へるに附るさいふので、第七回コミニンテルン大會で世界的に人民戰線を
結成するさいふ決議をし、特に支那に於ては抗日戰線に重きを置くさい
ひ出したのである。

この新方針、新戰術をもつて「抗日救國のために全明同胞に告ぐるの書」
といふのが、中國共産黨に依つて發出されたのが一九三五年の八月であ
つたが、それから約一ヶ年を経過した一九三六年の六月頃までに、時汎
なる指揮を含む抗日人民戰線が完成された。階層別に戦線内に含まれてゐ
る主なる抗日團體をあげる左の通りである。

(一) 學生層 五・四運動（一九一九年五月四日、北京の學生に依つて行はれた朝日新聞放逐邸焼打事件）以来、學生の社會運動に於ける役割は至極大きい。コマンテルン及中國共產黨の發達に對して、眞先きに呼應したのも學生であつた。實に一九三五年十二月の北平學生大デモが聯合紀念の發端だったのである。各大學、中學、甚だしきは小學校にすら抗日救國會の組織があり、それらが聯合して、地方的に例へば北平學生救國聯合會といふやうなものを作る。上海にも、南京にも、漢口にも學生救國聯合會をいふやうなものを作る。最後に其の總中華總聯合會として、上海に金門閣授、中華人民、小學教員等も救國會を待つてゐる。

〔二〕文化界 大學教授、辯護士、記者等が中心となつて、各地に文化界救國會が成立した。其の中で一等有名なのは上海文化界救國會で、沈鈞儒、章乃器等有名な人民戰線巨頭は最初この會を出發點としたのである。

〔三〕文藝界 上海に出來た中國文藝家協會、文藝工作者一派、著作人協會などがこれに屬する。文學者、評論家、記者、新劇俳優映畫人などは大抵この中に網羅されてゐる。

〔四〕商工界 工人救國聯合會などの系統がこれに屬する。

〔五〕婦女界 上海をはじめ各大都市には大抵婦女救國會の組織がある。

〔六〕宣傳機關 各救國會は大抵機關誌を持つてゐるが、それ以外に抗日チャーチリストの經營する專門の抗日雜誌が雨後の筈のやうに發生した。陶行知の「田雞教育」、郭沫若の「大眾生活」、「生活週刊」等が其の中で有名である。巴里で發行される「救國時報」は中國共產黨の抗日指導機関で、鳥隨一の理論家陳紹禹等が毎號執筆してゐる。

〔七〕軍界 十九路軍、二十九路軍、東北軍、廣西軍等が皆戰線の一翼を成してゐる。

四政界　社會民主黨系の中華民族革命同盟、中華民族革命行動委員會等皆該黨の一分子である。

六年六月に「全國各界救國聯合會」が成立した。これが最大の抗日團體で、成立以後常に該黨の先頭に立ち、最も活潑に行動してゐる。昨年十一月、在上海邦人紡績罷業を煽動し、終に被拘された人民戰線七巨頭沈鈞儒、葉乃得、柳蘋、沙千里、李公樸、陶行知、張良（女律師士）は、いつも「全教聯」の常務委員若しくは委員である。

以上で大体共産黨系及左翼系の抗日團體を網羅したと思ふが、抗日團體は「左」だけの事實ではない。「右」にもあるのである。支那では「右」といへば、国民党系統のことであるが、この系統の抗日指導には最初は共產黨系のそれよりも有力であつた。初期が、其の最も盛んな時期であつた。併しやがて蒋介石が對日關係を慎重に考慮するやうになつてから一時消極的になつたのである。だが、間もなく本來の面目を取り返し、今日では左右一致して抗日の一途に進んでゐる。昨年の西安事件後は専に其の感が深い。

右翼系抗日団体として第一に挙げられるのは藍衣社である。支那をファシシヨ化することを第一の目的とし、蒋介石の私黨として、一九三二年に成立したこの秘密結社は、最初の間は蒋の政敵排除乃至壓迫、共産系の驅逐に重きを負っていたのであるが、一九三五年の中頃から抗日的色彩を強くして來た。其の最も著しい例は、北支那の藍衣社が国民党、憲兵第三回、軍事分附設政治訓練所等の援助を得て、天津の親日清系新聞社長白道恒、胡恩斗を暗殺した事件である。これに對し、我が北支那陸軍から嚴重な抗議が提出され、其の結果梅津、何應欽協定が成立し、それによつて国民党は閉鎖、憲兵第三回、退と共に、藍衣社も北支那から追撃はれたのであるが、何時の間にか地下を潛つて再び北支那に現はれ、盛んに抗日活動をやつてゐたのである。今回の北支事變の起つた其の原因の一つは、首にこの藍衣社の活動に在る。

右翼系機關の第二は○・○団である。これは陳立夫、陳果夫兄弟を中心とする文人派で、藍衣社の武人派とは違ひ、直接暗殺などに手を下さないが、抗日の感情は前者に劣らず鋭強い。ファシヨの理論を組立てたり、

抗日を論理つけたりすることは御手のものである。

今回の事變の起つた北支那のの抗日團体でことを補足する。主な團体としては、¹⁸華北各界救國聯合會、¹⁹河北農民救國聯合會、²⁰民族解放先鋒隊、²¹平津學生救國聯合會、²²平津學生戰地服務團、²³平津文化界救國聯合會、²⁴北平婦女救國會、²⁵新文字研究會、²⁶文藝座談會、²⁷軍事委員會等がある。

北平が學問の都であるだけに、抗日團体も大部分が教育界系統である。
其中有力と目せられるのは、北京大學教授閻希聖、司尚仲衣等の據つてゐる世界救國會、中國共產青年團北方局の直接指導下に在つて、宣傳の主力となつてゐる民族解放先鋒隊、第二十九軍の抗日情緒を擴大することに全力を注いでゐる軍事委員會へ其の尖銳分子は現實に事の中に入り込んでゐる等である。この外に藍衣社等の右翼系が加はり、必死となつて抗日運動に努めてゐたのである。果然、北支事變の最も深刻な背景は、彼等の活動であつたのである。

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

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鐵達ノ正體ニシテ實寫ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年二月二十七日於東京

林

林

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立命人

佐

輝

武

五

郎